

# DAILY GAZETTE.

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## Las Vegas Daily Gazette.

J. H. KOOGLER, Editor.

MR. RICHARD DUNN:

My Dear Sir, It has been impossible owing to an extreme pressure of business and cares to give your communication in the *Gazette* of the 3d inst. an earlier attention. I submit to your consideration to that of the public a few obvious and well known facts and a few general suggestions and inquiries.

1st. We have a school law in this Territory the object of which is to establish a free, unsectarian, undenominational school in every precinct of the Territory, for at least a small portion of every year.

2d. We had a school in Las Vegas, as established by that law in the Spring of 1874. The law itself quite probably could be much improved and the school also no doubt would have admitted of large improvements. But it was a part of a system. It was at least a beginning of better things, and as such it ought to have had the support, countenance and cooperation of every law abiding tax paying and non tax paying citizen.

3d. The order of Jesuits established themselves in Las Vegas in the early part of the year 1874.

4th. The Jesuits are strenuous opponents and the bitter enemies of all free unsectarian schools, and of the public school system of this land. This, Mr. Dunn, you know of course perfectly well, as a man of intelligence. There is but one thing within the limits of the solar system which a Jesuit hates more earnestly and with a more deadly hatred than he hates a public school as that phrase is understood in this country. That one thing is an open freely circulated Bible. Indeed it may fairly be doubted whether he does hate the Bible worse than he does the school. The two things indeed are so intimately connected, though entirely separated in law, that whatever hatred bears upon the one, must fall also upon the other. And the Jesuits of course would distinctly avow this and probably claim it as one of their chief titles to honor—Are not the schools infidel, atheistic and godless if there is no Bible read in them, and if the Bible is read in them is it not a mutilated and corrupted Bible. And at any rate does not a true christian education belong to the church and the family. And ought not a free public school to be extinguished in the interest of a christian civilization—very well however that may be.

5th. Our public school expired during the Spring or Summer of 1874 and has not been heard of since in Las Vegas as an existing institution.

6th. The Hon. Mr. Ritch declares that he has the word of reputable gentlemen that the public schools of San Miguel Co. have been entirely suppressed by the Jesuits. Mr. Ritch is well known in New Mexico and out of it and the reputable gentlemen to whom he refers need no endorsement of mine. And I declare on my responsibility that our public school expired within a very few months after the arrival of the Jesuits, and that so far as I know no satisfactory answer has ever been given to the question "what has become of the money which is so regularly collected year by year from our tax paying citizens for the support of schools?"

7th. Let me give you a specimen of the responses which have been made to that inquiry. I have inquired into it with so much diligence as I have thought wise and prudent in the case, or to speak a little more candidly with so much diligence as I have dared to exercise in the matter. I asked our fellow townsman Mr. Felipe Baca on one occasion when I was reporting my taxable property this question. Why have we no public schools in this place? His response was as follows verbatim: "Because bonds have been issued and there can be no schools until the bonds are redeemed." Was that Mr. Dear Sir, a fair and satisfactory answer to the inquiry, would it have been satisfactory to yourself as a payer of taxes—was it not an evasion? and was it not probably designed to be an

evasion at any rate that would have been a good opportunity for that worthy and excellent gentleman to refer me to the records and the audited accounts existed.

When I came to pay my tax that same year I put the same question to the collector "why &c." his response was a follows in Spanish (Mr. Baca spoke in English) "Because the school fund is in debt and the debt must be paid before there can be any schools." I confess to you that that reply came a little more within the horizon of my financial comprehension. I understand what it is to be in debt, I have been in debt to you and you have kindly and generously waited on me until I could pay it. But I confess to you also that in both cases I did wrong. I should as a tax payer of the precinct have pressed my inquiries a little further. In the former case the most natural inquiry in the world would have been "who bought the bonds and indeed for what purpose were they issued and what became of the proceeds &c." In the latter case a most natural inquiry would have been "how came the school fund to be in debt what provision has been made for paying it and how long will it probably be before the debt will be liquidated and our public schools can be opened again?"

Perhaps I thought that I would be by these questionings pressing matters a little beyond the proper limits, or at least that it would be so considered by the gentlemen with whom I was conversing. But you will see that I have not been entirely delinquent in the matter of investigation. But 8th, it is the time I was devoting some attention to point out two which you make in your article above referred to. You explain what disposition was made of the funds from the Auction of 78. Very well. We will let that pass for the moment and return to it again soon. From the Summer or Fall of 1878 when your explanation begins four years elapsed. Does your article throw any light on the question what became of the money during those four years? If it does I have misread it entirely. Mr. Baca told me some time ago that the taxes of this precinct amounted to some \$6000. "That" said I "would make \$1500 for schools?" "Yes" he replied "for schools?" During four years of course there would be \$6000 school money to be accounted for. Have you attempted any account of that money Mr. Dunn? I think not. You probably had nothing whatever to do with the matter during those years and of course you have no account to render and are not the proper person to call on for an explanation. Now 9th as to the explanation you give of the funds since last Fall. "The Jesuits and the Sisters were appointed teachers of the Catholic children, and Mr. Annin was offered the tuition of the children of other religious sects &c." will you allow me very respectfully to raise and press one inquiry. By what right do the administrators of a law designed to establish free entirely unsectarian schools talk of children of one sect and children of another sect in the arrangements and appointments which they make in execution of that law? What does the law know of religion or of religions? The public would be deeply interested Mr. Dunn in your reply to that inquiry. You state correctly that I was offered the tuition of some pupils to be paid out of the public fund. I certainly refused it. I thought I saw in a moment and saw clearly that the whole thing was a fraud and deception, or at least was a proposed perversion of the public money. And I declare to you my conviction that that arrangement (the appointment I meant of the Jesuits and the Sisters &c) was an outrage and an insult though probably not so intended on every taxpayer in the precinct and my further conviction that in that approaching day, now not very far distant I hope, when this whole subject will be thoroughly ventilated, it will be so pronounced, and in a manner which will cause the decision to be heard and heeded.

10th. I have spoken in one or two of my previous short articles of "va-

lling belief and uncontradicted rumor." This matter can very easily be brought to a decisive test. Go from door to door in this place and make inquiries on the subject and just notice with what a significant and suggestive air every man of us will lift our eyes toward the Milky Way (if it is in the evening) and say "It is all right, we don't know anything at all about it." Why bless you, my dear Sir, is it not all perfectly clear. Is it not as plain as a pike staff? We have not come to New Mexico, to preach public schools nor to preach the gospel. We have come here to sell goods, get contracts, make money and get rich, and we do not propose to turn aside from our proper business and quarrel about taxes and schools. "Gentlemen well sell you goods below the New York prices we paying the freight." But this thing will not always last.

My Dear Sir, I have written this in extreme haste and in the midst of numerous interruptions and I have not time now to review it and see whether there is any style about it or not. I had much more to say on some kindred and collateral points but will not trouble you further now. I will only say further now that any modification of any of the statements of this article to be made in the interest of "pure and unvarnished truth" will be very thankfully received and shall have all the publicity which I give to anything which I have previously written.

I am My Dear Sir yours very truly and respectfully.

J. A. ANNIN.

Friday Eve, Sept. 12th 1879.

The English government with a war on its hands in South Africa, with the Young King of Burmah in arms at the eastern extremity of India and the Afghan war going on in the other direction is having a practical test put to her military power, spirit and skill. The England which clamored for peace for twenty years, is found as active, aggressive and vigorous as those who have sneered at her lack of military spirit. Her arms during the last few years have been exercised in various quarters of the world and always gave evidence of sturdy resolution, that fierce energy has been the characteristic of the race for a thousand years. A battalion has been sent out down in its ranks but not a battalion has been seen to break a falter. The rest of actual service answers those who have talked of the decline of England's military spirit, and predicted her disappearance from the list of the great powers.

The Wallingford Community, an offshoot of the Oneida Community, follows the example of the parent society and has formally declared that its members shall marry in conformity with the laws of the land. The society in New York numbered about 300 members, while that in Connecticut had about 50. The readiness with which these people give up practices followed for years would indicate that having got rich by working in common they now want to divide and go it alone.

Congressman Chalmers, of Mississippi, comes out in opposition to Tilden and declares in favor of Hancock who fought bravely through the war and at the end of the war declared for the supremacy of the civil over the military arm of the government. He would be popular in the North for his military record, and would be equally popular in the South where fighting men are always in demand.

It is proving to have the telegraph company give the result of an election before the vote is counted out and then at the end of two weeks to be still waiting the dispatches were anxious to be certain of the news going out in a shape to suit them.

The election in Maine is a great victory for James G. Blaine and at the same time is not of such a character as to cripple him in the presidential race. For many years the vote of Maine has been so solid that no doubt was given to any one, and it is a

dates, but for three years it has been a doubtful quantity and now there is danger that if Blaine is not nominated the Republicans may not carry the State, and as Maine goes so goes the Union. It looks as though James G. had the call.

The emigration fever in England has taken a new direction large parties of farmers going to Texas. This change is caused by a kind of lottery company, holders of the tickets drawing land on one of the Texas railroads. The prospects are now good for a large emigration to this country by the best class of English farmers, many of them having large means.

Admiral Aumun still insists that he received a telegram from Grant which approved the Tehuantepec canal scheme and his candidacy for president of the company. If Grant enters on the canal campaign it will leave Sherman and Blaine to fight for the next Republican presidential nomination. With the chances in favor of the former.

At the last session of congress the president incited thereto by Chandler Ogden and others signed five veto messages and now the stalwarts are paying it back by doing all they can to insult the man who surrendered so easily to their dictations.

Many of the large dailies are discussing the Siberian mines which is a very good subject as it is always easy to write out a good story when there are no facts known to interfere with the theory.

## The Great Increase in the European Food Demand.

The London *Times* says that unless there is gross exaggeration in the estimates of the Paris *Bulletin*, the French purchases of foreign wheat for the harvest year will be on a scale without precedent during any year of peace. An estimated deficiency of some fifty million bushels, to be supplied almost exclusively by this country, involves almost an incredible advance on the 50,000,000 bushels exported to France in 1877-78. It is even assumed that as much more was sent by way of England. During the last fiscal year exports of wheat and wheat flour from the United States reached a total equivalent to 160,000,000 bushels. About three-fourths of that quantity found its way to Great Britain, and her colonial possessions. For the current fiscal year our wheat exports can hardly fail to reach 200,000,000 bushels with a proportionate increase on other descriptions of breadstuffs.

The official employees of the Turkish government are "striking" for the pay that is due them, and the rank and file of the sultan's army threaten to disband for the same reason. In the meantime the city of Constantinople is represented to be infested with criminals and desperadoes to such an extent that the representatives there of foreign governments have called the attention of the authorities to the fact that life and property are no longer secure. The sick man of Europe seems to be threatened with a relapse.

## General Roberts' Forces

London, September 10.—The *Times* says General Roberts has but two thousand infantry and one thousand cavalry and eight guns—an inadequate force to cope with the rebels in Cabul and at the same time maintain its own communication, and that general Roberts will probably be compelled to delay his advance until at least three fresh infantry regiments reach the Kuram valley.

There is a rumor that some Afghan troops who left Cabul intended to advance to Shitogara pass. The significance of this however, is destroyed by a telegram from Allahabad, announcing that the British troops and guns are already there. Another dispatch from Allahabad says as early as the sixth of August the Ameer advised Major Cavagnari to abstain from riding about Cabul, fearing an attack upon him.

The Unwilling Bride is the title of a ledger story. We have not read it, but we think if the bride was unwilling to get up mornings, being in the coal and start the kitchen fire that Robert Botmer should not encourage our wives by upholding such conduct.

The Cincinnati *Commercial* says that "Cooking and Killoch gained great political glory during the same week—they are both vindicated."

## TELEGRAPHIC.

### Result of the California election

San Francisco, Sept. 10.—The complete count in the city gives the following results: The Workingmen elect mayor, sheriff, auditor, treasurer, tax collector, public administrator, surveyor, district attorney, city and county attorney, police judge, one supervisor, five members of the board of education and railroad commissioner for the city district. The Republicans elect assessor, recorder, coroner, county clerk, superintendent of school, superintendent of streets, eleven supervisors, seven members of the board of education and members of state of equalization and re-elect Congressman Davis. The superior judges elected are mostly on the tickets of all parties. Some of the officers are elected by majority so small that it is possible the official count may result in some changes.

### THE OFFICIAL FIGURES.

The official count of votes in this city differs in some cases widely from the figures published in the city journals, and is likely to change results in certain instances. Returns from all counties in the Third congressional district give McKenna, Republican, 271 majority over Barry, Democrat. Some of the counties are partly estimated, and full returns are expected to increase McKenna's majority.

### The Maine Returns.

New York, September 10.—Following are the very latest figures from the Maine election: The vote cast for Governor in three hundred and seventy-six towns is 124,274, divided as follows:

Davis	62,462
Smith	47,914
Carleton	18,559
Scattering	249

The remaining one hundred and twenty-three towns cast the following vote last year.

Carleton	5,201
Smith	4,364

Total.....13,024

The opposition to the Republicans had a majority in these towns last year of 2,612. The same ratio of increase of the vote in the towns not heard from as in those whose vote has been received would carry the total vote of the State at the last election nearly to 129,000, against a total vote last year of 126,169, and an equal ratio of Republican gains in these one hundred and twenty-three towns as in the rest of the State would leave Davis lacking from 5000 to 6000 of an election by the people.

### Hancock and Tilden.

New York, September 10.—The *World* prints an interview with Senator Chalmers, of North Carolina, who thinks Tilden is a sharp, unprincipled, tricky lawyer. He did not want to vote for him in Mississippi the last time, but felt bound to support the ticket. This time he would be still more unpopular. The convention should nominate with a fair prospect of electing. With Tilden there would be no such prospect. We should nominate a man of undoubted loyalty and unimpeachable record. Hancock is such a man. During the war, while Conkling, Blaine and Sherman were staying at home, and Tilden was doing worse by virtually espousing the cause of the South in the Northern states Hancock was sealing his loyalty with his blood. After the war he endured himself to the South by declaring that civil power was greater than military and refusing to carry arms longer against the South. Chalmers expects to join Lamar in an electioneering tour through Mississippi. The *World* comments the above as a right utterance.

New Orleans, September 10.—Vice-President Fennor and Dr. C.B. White, Sanitary Director of the Auxiliary Sanitary Association, state that no one has been attacked by yellow fever since September 1. Not a single case is known to exist in the city. This Association protests to the National Board of Health against New Orleans being considered an infected city.

Sidney, New South Wales, September 9.—The exposition opens the 17th of September Representatives of all Australian colonies, from Ceylon, the Straits, India, Belgium, Japan, Germany, Austria, Holland and France have arrived, together with large quantities of exhibits.

### Kentucky Outlaws.

Cincinnati, September 10.—Accounts have reached this city of break out-break in Carter county, Kentucky, between the Underwood and Hobbins factions. Last Friday aquire Hobbins was shot and killed by a party in ambush, and the Monday following one of the Underwoods was shot by a number of the Hobbins faction. Both parties are reported aiming for further bloodshed.